

The Intelligencer.

Office 25 & 27 Fourteenth Street.

FREW & CAMPBELL.

PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

FRIDAY, DEC. 17, 1875.

SENATOR GORDON, of Georgia, doesn't believe in nepotism. His son, who is studying law in Washington, wanted to relieve his father of the burden of supporting him, and secured one of the best places in the gift of the House of Representatives, but the gentleman promptly notified him that it wouldn't do, and that he must decline the place. Senator Gordon is not rich, either.

THE Democrats of Congress continue to play into the hands of their adversaries. Like the Bourbons, whom they are so often named after, they "never learn anything and never forget anything." For example, Senator Merrimon of North Carolina very quietly introduced a bill to repeal sections 4716 to the revised statutes. Those who were curious enough to refer to the paragraph found that it was a section of the pension law which provides that "no money on account of pensions shall be paid to any person or to the widow, children or heirs of any deceased person who, in any manner, voluntarily engaged in or aided or abetted the late rebellion against the authority of the United States." The introduction of this bill is about on a par with a not a good deal worse, than the blunder of the Louisiana resolution. The Democrats put their foot in it twice within a single week.

MR. LUTTRELL, of California, is one of the fools whom his brethren Cox, Lamar and Kerr are trying to suppress in Congress with a regulating committee. But he has broken out before they have got their machinery in order, and sent around a printed list of fifty investigations, for each of which he wants a committee of three members. Among his items are, Secretary Belknap's sale of \$800,000,000 of war material, without accounting for the money; Robeson's sale of \$40,000,000 of ships, without accounting; why Gen. Butler has come to be counsel in nearly every important case against the government; what Jay Cooke did with from \$70,000,000 to \$80,000,000 of government funds; and the robbery of merchants by the fraudulent increase in the value of the French franc! Luttrell has a lively imagination, and deals with large figures as if he had been accustomed to putting gold mines on the market.

THE Imports at New York for the year about to close are the smallest for many years, being only \$300,672,000 up to December 7, against \$365,000,000 for the same period in 1874, and \$367,000,000 in 1873. Of this amount \$87,500,000 was dry goods, a reduction of about \$16,000,000 from last year. The exports of merchandise from the same port for the same time were \$238,000,000, against \$209,000,000 in 1874, and \$282,000,000 in 1873. Reducing this to gold value, the exports of New York for the whole year will not go much over \$225,000,000, a frightfully small business. This is by all odds the worst year for the volume of our foreign trade of any, although the balance is not likely to be against us. We have ceased importing many things which we used to import, partly because we cannot afford them, and partly because we manufacture them at home. On the other hand, notwithstanding our abundant crops and over-production of manufactures, we are not exporting so much as we ought to. The export of specie from New York rises to \$67,500,000; this item has never gone much above this point.

A SINGULAR BOOK.—Matthew Arnold, formerly professor of poetry in the University at Oxford, has followed up his book on "Literature and Dogma" with another work called "God and the Bible." Mr. Smalley writes at length of it to the New York Tribune in his last London letter. The purpose of both works is thus set forth by their distinguished author.

"To show the truth and necessity of Christianity, and its power and charm for the heart, mind and imagination of man, even though the preternatural, which is now its popular sanction, should have to be given up. For the power of Christianity has been in the immense emotion which it has excited; in its engaging for the government of man's conduct the mighty forces of love, reverence, gratitude, hope, piety and awe,—all that host of allies which Wordsworth includes under the one name of imagination, etc." Mr. Arnold says some strange things in his work, according to Mr. Smalley. He feels called on to show that "men cannot do without Christianity, and they cannot do with it as it is." He says that French and Scottish skepticism have failed to meet the demands of human nature, and "plain people look all the more easily to Messrs. Moody and Sankey." On the other hand, he contends, that there must be a revision of certain tenets than once had more general acceptance than now. After showing how Pascal revolted from the Adamite dogma, but finally accepted it, he says of the story of Adam's fall:

Now, sooner or later, as our experience widens, we must see that the story is not true; we must inevitably come to say to ourselves, "It is all a legend, it never really happened, and all that such a tale is now entering. The more we may have been helped to be faithful, humble and charitable, by taking the truth of this story and others, equally legendary, for granted, the greater is our embarrassment, no doubt, at having to do without them. But we have to do without them none the less on that account. We may feel our hearts still vibrate in answer to the Old Testament, telling us that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and to the New, telling us that Jesus Christ saves his people from their sins. But this fear of the Lord, and this safety through Jesus Christ, can have Adam's fall for their fundamental basis and explanation no longer.

The Springfield Republican, in reviewing this book of Arnold's, closes its comments upon it as follows:

"Today, probably there are more followers of Matthew Arnold in unquestioned and unquestioning occupancy of the pews and pulpits of America and England than there is in any other land. That is where he seeks his readers, and that is where he would have them remain. He writes for a reader who is conversant with the Bible, who can feel the attraction of the Christian religion, but who has acquired habits of intellectual seriousness, has been reared by having things presented solemnly to him for his use which will not hold water, and who will start with none of such things, even to teach what he values."

West Virginia Legislature.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

THURSDAY, Dec. 16, 1875.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Leave of absence was granted Mr. White for one day.

Mr. Tanner, from Committee on Humane Institutions, recommended the passage of H. B. 295, making an appropriation for Jefferson Agricultural College.

Mr. Jackson, from the Judiciary Committee, reported several bills, the most important of which were S. B. 143, relating to the trial of cases in County Courts ordered up from Justices of the Peace, and H. B. 156, regulating insurance companies, both of which were recommended to pass.

Mr. Reynolds, of Taylor, moved to suspend the rules and take up House Bill on second and third readings, and the motion was adopted.

Under this head a large number of bills were taken up and read a second or third time. Some seven or eight of them related to roads, bridges and turnpikes. Five of the aggregate to thirty-four thousand dollars. Among these was H. B. 333, appropriating \$25,000 for aiding in the construction of a suspension bridge over the Ohio river at Steubenville.

H. B. 86, appropriating \$3,000 for building a bridge over Cheat river, in Tucker county, and H. B. 102, appropriating \$8,000 for the Hancock, Ripley & Charleston turnpike. Besides these were the House substitute for S. B. 117, appropriating \$2,000 to repair a road in Kanawha, Boone and Logan counties; also H. B. 322, appropriating \$10,000 for a bridge over Little Fish Creek.

The only bills which seemed to be of State interest were H. B. 104, appropriating \$11,000 to pay claims of Class No. 3, and a portion of those in No. 3, audited by the Board of Public Works, which was ordered to its second reading, and H. B. 331 and 332, in relation to County and Circuit Courts.

Also H. B. 112, in relation to the examination of lunatics confined in the county jails.

Also H. B. 43, relating to persons charged with felony.

Also H. B. 84, relating to Justices of the Peace.

Also H. B. 107, relating to Boards of Education.

Also H. B. 241, relating to homesteads. And H. B. 191, known as the school law, which was read a third time and passed.

Out of some thirty-two or three bills considered during the morning session, all but seven were of mere local interest.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A considerable number of bills were read a third time and passed.

S. B. 176, making appropriations of public money for the payment to officers, members, clerks and pages of the House, their per diem and mileage, was read a second time, and amended (not for less) and ordered to third reading.

A motion to suspend the constitutional rule was made and agreed to and the bill was read a third time and passed.

After various futile attempts to have sundry House Bills put upon their first reading, the regular order of business being the consideration of Senate Bills and Resolutions on their first and second readings, was proceeded with and the following bills read a first time and ordered to second reading:

S. B. 176, relating to courts of limited jurisdiction and defining the powers of the Judges thereof during vacation.

S. B. 168, concerning the Attorney General and attorneys for the State.

S. B. 55 and 139 in relation to the public printing.

S. B. 145, providing for the filling of vacancies in the office of Judge of the Circuit Court, was rejected.

S. B. 107, concerning tenants and co-tenants and partnerships.

S. B. 132, amending the charter of the town of Charleston.

S. B. 193, concerning clerks fees in certain cases.

S. B. 126, concerning taxation.

S. B. 156, appropriating money to pay the deficiency for public printing heretofore done under contract.

S. B. 147, providing that the amounts received from forfeited, unappropriated and delinquent lands shall go to the school fund.

A motion to adjourn was lost, and a recess was taken until 7 o'clock P. M.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, December 16.

The Senate met at 9 o'clock A. M., and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Fisher.

The following bills were disposed of on their third reading:

S. B. 180, appropriating money to construct a road from Barboursville to Logan Court House. Laid on the table.

S. B. 184, appropriating money to build a road from Mountaineer to Wheeling. Laid on the table.

S. B. 192, amending section 10 of chapter 227 of the Acts of 1872-3. Passed.

H. B. 44, repealing chapter 91 of the Acts of 1872-3. Passed.

H. B. 81, relating to insane convicts in the Penitentiary. Passed.

H. B. 85, amending section 24 of chapter 47 of the Code. Passed.

H. B. 127, repealing an Act authorizing the Mayor and City Council of Parkersburg to lend city bonds for manufacturing purposes. Passed.

H. B. 99, authorizing the establishment and maintenance of Workhouses, &c. Passed.

At 10 o'clock Senate Bill 179, the general appropriation bill, was taken up as the special order of the day.

Mr. Bennett's motion to allow the Public Printer \$456.18 for printing State Register was amended by Mr. Burdett so as to read \$9,334.20.

This amendment provoked a very lengthy and somewhat bitter discussion, which was still going on when, at 12 1/2 o'clock, the Senate took a recess until 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Senate reassembled at 2 o'clock P. M.

The discussion on Mr. Burdett's amendment was resumed.

Mr. Fleming, from the House of Delegates, announced to the Senate that the House had passed House Bill 191, amending and re-enacting the general school law of the State.

Mr. McClure, from the House of Delegates, informed the Senate that House Bill 289, providing for the removal of causes from one court to another, had passed the House and had been ordered by a constitutional majority of that body to take effect from its passage.

Mr. Burdett's amendment was discussed during the entire evening.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the vote on the above amendment was taken and was lost.

Those who voted for it were: Messrs. Berkshires, Burdett, Cunningham, Dennis, Dickinson, Eastham, Gaston, McDonald, McGinnis, Scott and Shelton—11.

Those voting against it were: Messrs. Arnett, Bennett, Bishop, Caldwell, Campbell, Clayton, Ferrell, Grantham, Goff, Price, Sherrard and Mr. President—12.

Mr. McGinnis then moved to amend Mr. Bennett's amendment by inserting \$6,000. Carried.

Those voting for the amendment were: Messrs. Berkshires, Bishop, Caldwell, Campbell, Dennis, Dickinson, Eastham, Goff, Gaston, McDonald, McGinnis, Scott and Shelton—12.

Those voting against it were: Messrs. Arnett, Bishop, Caldwell, Campbell, Clayton, Ferrell, Grantham, Goff, Price, Sherrard and Mr. President—10.

Mr. Caldwell not voting.

Pending the amendment of Mr. Bennett as amended by Mr. McGinnis the Senate on motion of Mr. Bennett adjourned until 9 A. M., to-morrow.

WHAT IT WILL AMOUNT TO.—Few people have an idea, unless they have had occasion to look into the matter, of the sum to which a regular saving, however small, each day will amount to in a term of years when invested at compound interest. The following table shows what would be the result at the end of fifty years, by saving a certain amount each year, and putting it at interest at the low rate of six per cent:

Amount.	The result.
One cent.	\$ 900 00
Ten cents.	9,000 00
Twenty cents.	18,000 00
Thirty cents.	27,000 00
Forty cents.	36,000 00
Fifty cents.	45,000 00
Sixty cents.	54,000 00
Seventy cents.	63,000 00
Eighty cents.	72,000 00
Nine cents.	81,000 00
One dollar.	90,000 00

At the average rate of interest paid by our California savings banks, these sums would be nearly doubled. This table is worthy of careful study. It conveys a very important lesson to every person, and especially to the young men of the present age.—California Radical and Argus.

Monroe and Belmont County Tobacco.

[From the Barabazille Enterprise.]

Our farmers and merchants have at last come to terms upon the tobacco question. During the past two weeks between four and five hundred hogsheads have been purchased at prices ranging from four to eight dollars. The greater portion has been purchased between the ranges of five and seven dollars. The crop is said to be excellent in color, but deficient in "body." These prices would indicate that there is still something fascinating about the weed, that compels men to embark in the trade, notwithstanding they have frequently been the losers by the same. The times should certainly be better now, as money will be largely circulated, and employment for labor abundant during the winter.

The New Hotel at Wellsburg.

WELLSBURG, W. Va., Dec. 15.

Editors of the Intelligencer:

The new hotel, erected on the site of the old Virginia House, which was destroyed by fire two years ago last June, has been named "Hudson House" for and in honor of Rev. T. M. Hudson, of the Pittsburgh Conference M. E. Church, and will be no known and hailed. G. B. C.

MARRIED.

McKELVEY—McMILLAN.—On Thursday, December 10, at the residence of the bride's brother, near St. Clairsville, by Rev. Thomas Balph, Mr. John McKelvey, of this city, and Miss Elizabeth N. McMILLAN.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL OF TRAINS.

R. & O. R. R.	5:00 a.m.	2:40 p.m.	6:15 p.m.
Central O. Div.	1:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	8:10 p.m.
Cleveland & Pitt.	11:40 a.m.	8:47 p.m.	8:15 p.m.
Hampden.	7:30 a.m.	4:35 p.m.	8:50 p.m.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

R. & O. R. R.	12:50 a.m.	6:40 a.m.	9:00 a.m.
Central O. Div.	4:30 a.m.	7:35 a.m.	8:20 p.m.
Cleveland & Pitt.	8:50 a.m.	11:00 a.m.	2:40 p.m.
Hampden.	7:50 a.m.	4:55 p.m.	8:25 p.m.

STATIONER'S GUIDE.

Stationsville Arrives daily—Express 8:20 a.m. departs 5:00 p.m. This train during the day passes backward and forward between Martins Ferry and Belairs, stopping when required at Shermansburg, Kinrossville, West Wheeling and Gravel Hill.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

MAILS DUE A. M.

From	Time	To	Time
Wellsburg	5:00	Wellsburg	5:00
Columbus	10:30	Wellsburg	5:00
Cincinnati	10:30	Wellsburg	5:00
Indianapolis	10:30	Wellsburg	5:00
Louisville	10:30	Wellsburg	5:00
Portland	10:30	Wellsburg	5:00
Chicago	10:30	Wellsburg	5:00
Hampden	10:30	Wellsburg	5:00
Belts	10:30	Wellsburg	5:00
New York and Phil.	10:30	Wellsburg	5:00
Urb.	10:30	Wellsburg	5:00
Belts	10:30	Wellsburg	5:00
Wash. D. C.	10:30	Wellsburg	5:00
Morrisville	10:30	Wellsburg	5:00
Wellsburg	10:30	Wellsburg	5:00
Urb.	10:30	Wellsburg	5:00
Belts	10:30	Wellsburg	5:00
Wash. D. C.	10:30	Wellsburg	5:00
Morrisville	10:30	Wellsburg	5:00
Wellsburg	10:30	Wellsburg	5:00
Urb.	10:30	Wellsburg	5:00
Belts	10:30	Wellsburg	5:00
Wash. D. C.	10:30	Wellsburg	5:00
Morrisville	10:30	Wellsburg	5:00
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